

GERMANS SOON IN SUPREMACY OF U. S. DOLLAR

Secret Correspondence Gives Analysis of Finances of Great Nations.

BERNSTORFF URGED TO BOOM CROTTIES

In the batch of German documents published in the World this morning is a secret report analyzing the financial resources of the great Powers and admitting the supremacy of the American dollar.

The latest series of documents also includes a telegram which suggests strongly that Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councillor and the Kaiser's money man in this country, may have speculated in land and provisions.

The telegram, sent by Paul Tietjens, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, advised Dr. Albert, who has figured extensively in the secret documents as a man of many parts and apparently of great worth in the eyes of Emperor William, to take a flyer in land as the risk undoubtedly would "make your principal (evidently the Kaiser) a great deal of money."

The World also presents a letter written by Foreign Secretary von Jagow to Count von Bernstorff urging the latter to gain publicity for Germany's White Book describing "the atrocities of the Russian troops."

There is another communication written by the German Ambassador to Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché at the German Embassy, telling him of the countries which have placed an embargo on the shipments of arms.

Dr. Albert Urged to Speculate. The telegram which Mr. Tietjens, who is said to have made a large amount of money through speculations at the beginning of the war, sent to Dr. Albert is presented here.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8, 1915.
H. F. Albert, 45 Broadway, New York:

As you have seen by the Government report, our promise is for a wheat crop of 960,000,000 bushels, the largest ever raised in this country. Provisions have been horribly depressed by severe liquidation. We firmly believe that purchase of September land will make your principal a great deal of money. September land closes to-night at \$8.65. This, with high freight added, will cost under 10 cents delivered Hamburg, where actual prices are around 35 cents per bushel.

To not want to appear over-optimistic, but there never was a better proposition than buying this cheap land for September delivery. The Armistice is just on the point of buying heavily, and after they once get hold of our chances are gone. Three dollars' worth will be sufficient margin to buy 20,000 or 30,000 acres.

If paid for in September, when you will have to take delivery, 20,000 acres at around present prices would not cost over \$650,000, and, as written you, this land can be stored and carried for a long period in shiphold at New York. PAUL TIETJENS.

The latest series of German documents, which the Foreign Secretary von Jagow wrote from Berlin to Count von Bernstorff, enclosing copies of the White Book and urging publicity for it, follows:

(TRANSLATION.)
Foreign Office.
No. 311.
No. 11a 10,272.

BERLIN, May 24, 1915.
I have sent you your Excellency herewith thirty copies of a White Book regarding the illegal management of the Belgian war, together with 200 copies of an English version of the memorial contained therein of the special reports regarding the campaigns in Belgium, Dinant, Louvain, and the request that two copies of the White Book and the version be given to the Government, and that the memorial and special report be circulated there as widely as possible in the press. One copy of the White Book and a few copies of the version are also to be sent to the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments, and to a few other designated persons.

By the publication in the press, as well as by the memorial, the atrocities of the Russian troops will be brought out.

A report regarding the release of these troops, as well as regarding the effect of their publication, will be expected. By order of J. JAGOW.

To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington.

CHICAGO, N. Y., June 24, 1915.
In reply to an inquiry directed to the Imperial Chancellor under the date of April 26 of this year as to which countries have placed an embargo on shipments of arms, the following answer has been received:

February 21, Bulgaria.
August 1, Denmark.
October 16, Greece.
October 1, Italy.
January 26, Norway.
August 12, Switzerland.
August 1, Sweden; transit October 9 and January 9.
August 7, Netherlands.
November 25, Rumania; transit included.

Nevertheless I believe that we should now keep up of everything until our note goes in.

The Imperial Ambassador.
(Signed) J. BERNSTORFF.
To Capt. Boy-Ed, New York.
(On reverse side of sheet.)

In the answer of Wilson of April 21, 1915, regarding shipment of arms the following is found as principal argument against an embargo on shipment of arms:

"The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

An unidentified writer has devoted eight typewritten pages to an answer to a pamphlet written by E. F. Davis, a manager of the London County and Westminster Bank of London and chairman of a committee of English and foreign bankers on exchange problems. This pamphlet attacked the financial and credit system put into effect by the German Government in the early part of the war and was entitled "British and German Finance."

The writer takes exception to statements made by Mr. Davis that "German

WILHARDANELLES CLOSED PORT OF ARCHANGEL ALMOST RIVALS NEW YORK AS A SHIPPING POINT



ABOVE—General view of the city of Archangel from the harbor. The war has increased the commerce of this port many fold and the harbor is filled with ships discharging cargoes principally made up of munitions of war. Below—One of the landing places where the goods are transhipped and put on railway cars.

20,000,000 Pounds of Wheat Exported Since May; Much U. S. Cotton Received.

NEEDS 'AMERICAN HUSTLE'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The first comprehensive report of the actual conditions at Archangel, the great White Sea port of Russia, is contained in a despatch from Petrograd received at the State Department to-day. With the Dardanelles closed Russia has been forced to depend exclusively on Archangel for the export of her enormous quantities of grain and the import of munitions.

The message is a cablegram from Commercial Attaché Baker at Petrograd. In a communication from the Russian capital pictures none the less vividly a situation that is unique in the annals of world commerce. Mr. Baker, having returned from a visit to Archangel, pictures this place as one of the great commercial centers of the world, almost as busy a port as New York.

Opening for American Goods. Since last May nearly 20,000,000 pounds of wheat have been exported from Archangel. The keynote of the commercial agent's urgent message, however, is not the recital of what has been shipped from Archangel, but is rather an illustration of what tremendous quantities of American goods can still be shipped from the port to the interior of Russia between now and December, and again next spring, when the port is clear of ice.

The one crying need at Archangel at present, Mr. Baker explains, is "some good, live American hustlers," men who are able to grasp the opportunity and financial houses were forced by the war to invest in the war bonds and that the war loans were subscribed to by "persecuted bankers." He points out that the Government has invested in the war bonds \$2,500,000,000 marks, whereas the Reichsbank has invested in the war bonds \$1,000,000,000 marks. Then the writer says:

"The best answer to Mr. Davis's assertion that subscriptions were forced upon the German people is that the subscriptions are contained in the following figures:

There was a total of 1,177,335 subscriptions. Among them were the following:

131,104 subscriptions for amounts of 100,000 marks (\$250,000).
250,000 marks (\$625,000).
453,143 subscriptions for amounts of 600,000 marks (\$1,500,000).
A total of 326,051 subscriptions for amounts of 2,000 marks were subscribed to 1,177,335 subscriptions. Only 210 subscriptions of above 1,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000) were received.

The writer of this secret document further denies Mr. Davis's statement that the Dardanelles (the new loan banks) established by Germany to the Reichsbank aid in frenzied finance and pawn operations. He says that the Dardanelles, which were operated first in 1874 and succeeded in the German wars, have been proved highly successful, and that the Dardanelles notes are triply secured; namely, by the Reichsbank, the German Government by collateral and by the unlimited liability of the debtor.

The secret document also says: The Dardanelles measure will rank, to the Imperial financial officer, with the very best emergency measures that have ever been adopted during times of stress by any of the leading nations. The emergency currency issued by the national banks of the United States at the beginning of the war were not a better circulating medium, and certainly the "Kriegs-dardanelles" emergency notes, considering the triple guarantee, as previously stated, as the emergency notes issued by Great Britain under the bank notes act of 1914.

America's Part in Finance. The document then goes into the monetary situation of the British Government after the war started, and says: Mr. Davis should remember that English bankers caused sterling exchange to rise to such a pitch that it would have caused disaster had not the banking business in the United States been on as stable a basis as it actually was at that time and had London been the New York Stock Exchange, under the stress of European liquidation, closed its doors in self-defense.

Discussing the reasons for the decline in the rate sterling, the document says: The war has brought England painful surprises and the English bankers have had their share. The true effects of the new condition upon London as the world's financial center will only come to light when the war is over.

Already are the signs of a successful German financial policy appearing in many parts of the world. The position of the sterling bill of exchange as the world's medium of exchange is the world's banker are both hopelessly undermined by the events of the last few months.

We have seen the foreign exchange system which centered in London utterly collapse, incurring thereby innumerable losses to unnumbered merchants all over the world. London has ceased to be a free market for gold. The sterling rate in New York is so low that any one may secure the expense of shipping gold in a most liberal manner. The English banking community apparently is prepared in this instance to recognize the German submarine peril, for the retention of the pound to retain the gold. But at Mr. Davis's gold export point from London to New York, i. e., 4.75%, there is about 3 1/2 cents per ounce in being shipped to New York? There is only one explanation. The

turn the possibilities into actual reality. "I recommend," Mr. Baker continues, "that the important American interests send special agents to Archangel to assist in the forwarding of the goods and secure accommodations and otherwise help the movement of the American goods."

There is a scarcity of barges for water transport at Archangel, the cablegram says, and the few forwarding and shipping agents at the port are so overcrowded with business that they find little time to give attention to the interests of foreign shippers and to the multitude of ships that are constantly arriving. Under favorable conditions, as it is, spring, both Petrograd and Moscow can be reached from Archangel.

Probably half of the supply of American cotton that had been accumulated at Archangel already has been transported to the interior textile mills which bought it, according to the agent, who says he found the congestion at the great Russian port greatly relieved.

By Canals to the Interior. Many articles, such as typewriters, can be shipped as parcel post over the railway, which is still open for Government shipments. Heavy private freight can go by river steamships and barges up the Dwina River and through the connecting canals and rivers to the interior.

Mr. Baker's cablegram continues: "Conditions should be exceptionally favorable next spring for shipping American goods, such as cotton, by Archangel, as then there should be ample sufficient water in the interior waterways for transport all over Russia."

Detailed arrangements should be made as soon as possible. Archangel is now one of the busiest ports in the world, ranking almost with New York in point of arrival of ships. More than one hundred warehouses and thirty private bonded warehouses have been imported. The breakers will keep Archangel open until December after which Kowlaw is used as a winter port. A railway through Lapland to this port is being rapidly constructed.

ITALY SENDS TROOPS TO DARDANELLES

Large Expeditionary Force Will Join French and British, Is Belief.

GERMANY PLANS TO ACT SILENT ON LANDING FORCE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Aug. 23.—A fleet of transports filled with Italian infantry and artillery left Italy today for an unannounced destination. The vessels picked up another simultaneously at Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi and steamed away under escort of numerous warships.

While the destination of this expeditionary force is not made public by the War Office there is little doubt that the troops are headed for the Dardanelles, there to reinforce and cooperate with the allied British and French armies and warships which for more than six months have been seeking in vain to force their way to Constantinople.

In the absence of definite information on this point, however, it is pointed out by some that a part, if not all, of the expeditionary force may be destined for a campaign against the Austro-Hungarian forces on the coast of Asia Minor. In this connection it is recalled that the British at first sought to reduce Smyrna, but gave the task up after they discovered that the Dardanelles was going to be such a hard nut to crack.

It is known, moreover, that when Gen. Pirro visited the Anglo-French front at the Dardanelles last July, he decided with the British and French army chiefs plans for a joint military action by Italy with France and England. It is generally believed that these plans can be put into operation immediately.

There is a possibility, too, that the Italian force which departed today may be on its way to Enos, on the Aegean coast of Turkey, as was the case with the French campaign of the Dardanelles. Enos was attacked and shelled by British and French warships on several occasions. It was reported then that the Turkish defenses had been completely reduced by the naval gun fire and it was generally supposed that an attack would be launched there by land forces in support of the main operations at the Dardanelles.

A despatch from Geneva says that German troops are being concentrated at various points for entrapment to the Balkans. Early in the Anglo-French campaign of the Dardanelles Enos was attacked and shelled by British and French warships on several occasions. It was reported then that the Turkish defenses had been completely reduced by the naval gun fire and it was generally supposed that an attack would be launched there by land forces in support of the main operations at the Dardanelles.

The Turkish Ambassador to Rome did not leave for Switzerland until this morning, as he had expected to leave earlier. His departure was delayed because the Turkish Government to look after Turkish interests in Italy. The Spanish Embassy has, however, assumed this responsibility.

Before his special train left Rome the Turkish Ambassador said in an interview that he was surprised at Italy's declaration of war, as he had hoped that Turkey would accede to the Italian demands at the eleventh hour.

The Sultan's representative in Tripoli also has left the country, as has many native troops, who had been used by the Turks to incite rebellion in Tripoli.

The declaration of war has been received with the greatest enthusiasm all over the country. In every city there have been great patriotic demonstrations in which the people joined in singing national airs and in shouting "Down with Turkey!"

The Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, Mr. Sardi, has sent a telegram to Pope Benedict saying that the Germans in control there have promised to protect Catholic interests and the clergy, but that he relies chiefly on the American representatives for protection.

THREATEN TURKISH LINE

British Forces at Suvla Bay Menace Communications.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens sends an account of the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, which in general is similar to the account forwarded Saturday by the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. The Chronicle's correspondent, however, does not confirm the report contained in the Chicago despatch that the communications between Constantinople and Gallipoli have been cut and that retreat is impossible for the Turks.

The Chronicle's correspondent does say that the successes of the forces which landed at Suvla Bay seriously threaten the Turkish line of communications.

"But," he adds, "the way in which the Turkish forces rushed the positions gained by our troops and the nature of the fighting is proceeding, seem to augur further stiff resistance before we can throw a line astride the peninsula and thus cut off the southern Turkish army from the north. Whether the enemy can be bottled up in this way or whether he will avoid it by retreat remains to be seen."

TURKISH VESSEL SUNK

German Levant Liner Also Destroyed in Sea of Marmora.
SOFIA, Aug. 23.—A British submarine has torpedoed the Turkish collier Ispahan at Haider Pasha.

Haider Pasha is a German owned port across the Bosphorus Straits from Constantinople. It is the terminus of a railway line which extends through Anatolia into Mesopotamia.

The steamship Budos of the German Levant Line, loaded with munitions and provisions, has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

Shipping records fail to give the name of a steamship Budos. There is a Turkish collier called Ispahan, of 843 tons gross, built in 1886 and owned at Constantinople.

RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY CONFIRMS VICTORY

Germans Lost 2 Cruisers, 8 Destroyers and Dreadnought in Action.

SILENT ON LANDING FORCE

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The report of an important Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga, issued yesterday in Petrograd by the President of the Duma, was confirmed to-day by the Russian Admiralty.

The account of the operations as supplied by the President of the Duma, however, differed in several points from that issued to-day at navy headquarters. The Duma's announcement, for instance, fails to make any mention of a German attempt to land four bargeloads of troops at Pernov, on the northeast shoulder of the gulf, and the rout of the troops and the capture of the barges by land forces, an episode recounted by the President of the Duma yesterday.

The Admiralty to-day says that the German losses were two cruisers, eight torpedo boats and "one of the most powerful dreadnoughts of the German fleet," which was sunk by a British submarine. Yesterday the announcement to the Duma said that three cruisers, seven torpedo boats and the battleship Moltke totaled the German losses.

Russian Victory Confirmed.

The fact that the German naval force was compelled to withdraw from the gulf, however, is confirmed by the Admiralty, and the main point, that the encounter resulted in a decisive victory for the Russians, is definitely confirmed. The Russian Admiralty statement says:

The German fleet on August 16 renewed, with large forces, its attacks on our positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Our ships during the 16th and 17th repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for entering the gulf had been favored singularly by misty weather.

Taking advantage of a thick fog, hostile forces of considerable size entered the gulf on the 18th, and our vessels retired at the same time, continuing to resist the enemy without losing touch with him.

On the 19th and 20th the enemy recommenced in different directions, at the same time keeping up a fight with our ships, in which their torpedo boats suffered material losses.

Loss of Gunboat Admitted. On our side we lost the gunboat Sivuch, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with an enemy cruiser, which was escorted torpedo craft and came up to a distance of 40 yards from her. The Sivuch, enveloped in flames, continued to reply shot until she sank, having previously sunk enemy torpedo boats. In view of the losses suffered and the fatality of his efforts, the enemy appears to have evacuated the Gulf of Riga on the 21st.

On the 18th and 21st two enemy cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were either sunk or placed hors de combat. Simultaneously our gallant allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful dreadnoughts of the German fleet.

No reference is made above to the reported loss of the Russian gunboat Korvet, which, according to the German statement on Saturday, was sunk together with the Sivuch.

BERLIN SENDS REGRETS.

Apologizes to Denmark for Attacking E-13 in Danish Waters.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—Germany has officially expressed "deep regret" to the Danish Government over the torpedoing in Danish waters last Friday of the British submarine E-13 by a German warship.

The act is termed an "unfortunate accident" in the official German apology. Compensation is offered in the same communication for the destruction by a German submarine May 26 of the Danish steamship Betty.

The Chronicle's correspondent does say that the successes of the forces which landed at Suvla Bay seriously threaten the Turkish line of communications.

"But," he adds, "the way in which the Turkish forces rushed the positions gained by our troops and the nature of the fighting is proceeding, seem to augur further stiff resistance before we can throw a line astride the peninsula and thus cut off the southern Turkish army from the north. Whether the enemy can be bottled up in this way or whether he will avoid it by retreat remains to be seen."

ITALIANS TAKE CARSO POINTS.

Advance Toward Tolmino.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Aug. 23.—The latest official reports from the front in Italy show progress in the movement of Italian troops against the Austrian stronghold of Tolmino, on the upper Isonzo, and the capture of some strong Austrian trenches on the Carso plateau.

The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night: "The Italian army has made progress in the capture of some strong trenches which had hampered the advance of the left wing of our line. Attacks on the opposite wing, in the Sci-Busi zone, were repulsed."

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Guaranteed by the whole Nation's verdict.

15c

Everywhere - Why?

GERMANS CAPTURE OSSOWIEC FORTRESS

Continued from First Page.

napp, the supply of wheat and other grains being very low. The people have manifested great interest in the system.

AUSTRIANS MAKE GAINS.

Russians Are Repulsed at Many Points, Says Vienna.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 23.—The War Office issued to-day the following official report regarding military operations in Russia:

East of Lwow and the Pulva and from Ragna to the railway north of there fighting is proceeding with great severity. The Russians are stubbornly defending every inch of the ground, but they have been repulsed at several points, losing numerous prisoners.

Our Transylvanian troops have distinguished themselves in heavy fighting near the villages of Gola and Suchodol, north of Ragna. Infantry regiment No. 64, in storming an entrenched position, captured seven officers and 500 men and seven machine guns. There is nothing new to report on the operation before Brest-Litovsk.

East of Vladova the German troops have advanced across the lake district. In the Vladimir-Volynski sector we have advanced our intrenchments to near Lutsk and the district east of Lubowil. The Russians here were repulsed.

CAFE FOR OLD SUN BUILDING.

Ground Floor Space Is Leased by L. H. Saltzman, Inc.
Space for a cafe and grill in the three story building soon to be erected on the site of THE SUN's old home on Frankfort and Nassau streets by the Schulte Realty Company was leased yesterday by L. H. Saltzman, Inc. The lease is for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of \$325,000. The frontage of the building is 100 feet on Nassau street and sixty feet on Frankfort street.

L. H. Saltzman, president of the company, said yesterday that in an effort to outshine other downtown cafes in the matter of interior decoration more than \$50,000 will be spent on incidental details. The Saltzman company operates four cafes in the city. The ground floor of the new building is now entirely leased and negotiations are pending for the two upper floors.

Zepplin Remnants Fill Four Cars.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent says that the sole remnants of the Zepplin which was towed into Ostend after being damaged by British anti-aircraft guns, which attacked the squadron on its recent raid on the English coast, consisted of four carloads containing aluminum bars and cables, which passed Bruges en route for Germany.

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Store opens 8:30 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock)

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There is a tradition about Wardrobe Trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine their use to the idle rich. But now comes the

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Wardrobe Trunk
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Holds five to six suits or dresses and topcoat. Can be lifted bodily, with the clothes upon it, and hung away in your closet. A series of roomy drawers, constructed with a perfect understanding of the underwear-linerie needs of the metropolitan person—with room for hats that are in fashion and sufficient changes of boots. Just right to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Let us repeat—fifteen dollars!

Closed until September 13th.
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